

REMARKS

Claim 15 is canceled by way of this amendment, and, after entry of the amendment, claims 9, 12-13, and 16-19 will remain in this application. Reconsideration of the application is requested.

The objection to the drawings set forth in sections 3-4 on pages 2-3 of the Office Action is moot as a result of the cancellation of claim 15.

Independent claim 9 and independent claim 17 are again rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) or 35 U.S.C. § 103(a), along with all other claims remaining in the application, based on the Cantin et al. document. Reconsideration is requested.

It is well established that, in interpreting claim language, terms are given the broadest reasonable interpretation in their ordinary usage in context as they would be understood by one of ordinary skill in the art, in light of the written description in the specification, unless another meaning is intended and established therein, and without reading into the claim any disclosed limitation or particular embodiment (In re Am. Acad. of Sci. Tech. Ctr., 367 F.3d 1359, 1364 (Fed. Cir. 2004); In re Hyatt, 211 F.3d 1367, 1372 (Fed. Cir. 2000); In re Morris, 127 F.3d 1048, 1054-55 (Fed. Cir. 1997); In re Zletz, 893 F.2d 319, 321-22 (Fed. Cir. 1989)).

There is nothing in the specification of this application to indicate or establish any meaning of the terms "piston," "cylinder," and "opening provided in a cylinder wall" other than their meanings in ordinary usage. The Examiner's attention is directed to pages 320 and 896 of Webster's Ninth New Collegiate Dictionary (copies appended hereto), which include definitions of the term

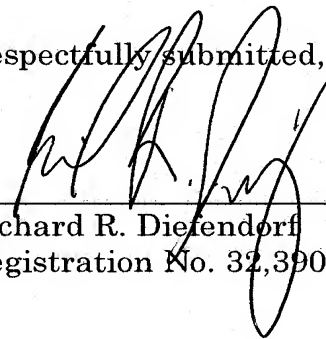
“cylinder” and its variations, and the term “piston” and its variations. While the comments provided by the Examiner in sections 19-20 on page 10 of the Office Action are noted, it is simply incorrect to assert that, under a reasonably broad interpretation, one may consider the movable frame 20 and the fixed frame 14 of the Cantin et al. anchorage to be a piston and cylinder, and the gap between parallel vertical plates 15, 16 of the Cantin et al. arrangement to be an “opening provided in a cylinder wall.” The interpretation proposed is *unreasonably* broad, and therefore inappropriate.

As noted previously, the Cantin et al. movable frame 20 has been improperly characterized by the Examiner as a “piston,” the Cantin et al. fixed frame 14 has been improperly characterized by the Examiner as a “cylinder,” and the gap between parallel vertical plates 15, 16 of the Cantin et al. arrangement has been improperly characterized by the Examiner as an “opening provided in a cylinder wall.” These features, which are required by both claim 9 and claim 17 above, are not found in the Cantin et al. arrangement. Again, moreover, nothing noted by the Examiner suggests modifying the Cantin et al. arrangement so as to include these features, and it is submitted that claims 9 and 17 in their present forms are patentable. All other claims remaining in this application are dependent claims and are patentable as well.

If there are any questions regarding this amendment or the application in general, a telephone call to the undersigned would be appreciated since this should expedite the prosecution of the application for all concerned.

If necessary to effect a timely response, this paper should be considered as a petition for an extension of time sufficient to effect a timely response. Please charge any deficiency in fees or credit any overpayments to Deposit Account No. 05-1323 (Docket #095309.58147US).

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Richard R. Diefendorf', is written over a horizontal line.

Richard R. Diefendorf  
Registration No. 32,390

Date: April 9, 2009

CROWELL & MORING LLP  
Intellectual Property Group  
P.O. Box 14300  
Washington, DC 20044-4300  
Telephone No.: (202) 624-2500  
Facsimile No.: (202) 628-8844  
RRD:rd



# WEBSTER'S



'S

# Ninth New Collegiate Dictionary

*A Merriam-Webster®*

MERRIAM-WEBSTER INC., *Publishers*  
Springfield, Massachusetts, U.S.A.



**A GENUINE MERRIAM-WEBSTER**

The name *Webster* alone is no guarantee of excellence. It is used by a number of publishers and may serve mainly to mislead an unwary buyer.

A *Merriam-Webster*® is the registered trademark you should look for when you consider the purchase of dictionaries or other fine reference books. It carries the reputation of a company that has been publishing since 1831 and is your assurance of quality and authority.

Copyright © 1991 by Merriam-Webster Inc.

Philippines Copyright 1991 by Merriam-Webster Inc.

Library of Congress Cataloging in Publication Data  
Main entry under title:

Webster's ninth new collegiate dictionary.

p. cm.

ISBN 0-87779-508-8. — ISBN 0-87779-509-6 (indexed). — ISBN  
0-87779-510-X (deluxe)

1. English language—Dictionaries. I. Merriam-Webster, Inc.

PE1628.W5638 1991

423—dc20

90-47350

CIP

Webster's Ninth New Collegiate Dictionary principal copyright 1983

COLLEGIATE trademark Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

All rights reserved. No part of this book covered by the copyrights hereon may be reproduced or copied in any form or by any means—graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, taping, or information storage and retrieval systems—without written permission of the publisher.

Made in the United States of America

434445RMcN91



**pismo clam** \piz-(m)-\ *n*, often cap P [Pismo Beach, Calif.] (1913): a thick-shelled clam (*Tivela stultorum*) of the southwest coast of No. America used extensively for food

**pi-so-lite** \pi-sə-'lit- / *n* [NL *pisolithus*, fr. Gk *pisos* pea + *-lithos* -lith] (1708): a limestone composed of pisiform concretions — **pi-so-lit-ic** \pi-sə-'lit-ik- / *adj*

**pi-ss** \pi's- / *vb* [ME *piessen*, fr. OF *piissier*, fr. (assumed) VL *piissare*] *vi* (13c): URINATE — sometimes considered vulgar ~ *vi*: to urinate in or on — sometimes considered vulgar

**pi-ss** (14c): 1: URINE — sometimes considered vulgar 2: an act of urinating — often used with *take*; sometimes considered vulgar

**pi-ssed** \pi'st- / *adj* (1846): 1: ANGRY, DISGUSTED — sometimes considered vulgar 2: *Brit*: DRUNK — sometimes considered vulgar

**pi-ss off** *vi*, *Brit* (1953): to leave forthwith; get out — usu. used as a command; sometimes considered vulgar ~ *vi*: ANGER, IRRITATE — sometimes considered vulgar

**pis-soir** \pi-'swär- / *n* [F, fr. MF, fr. *pisser* to urinate, fr. OF *piissier*] (1919): a public urinal, located on the street in some European countries

**pis-ta-chio** \pə-'stāsh-(ē)-, -'stāsh- / *n*, pl -chios [It *pistacchio*, fr. L *pistacium* pistachio nut, fr. Gk *pistakion*, fr. *pistakē* pistachio tree, fr. Per *pistah*] (15c): a small tree (*Pistacia vera*) of the sumac family whose drupaceous fruit contains a greenish edible seed; also: its seed

**pis-ta-reen** \pi-sə-'rēn- / *n* [prob. modif. of Sp *peseta* peseta] (1744): an old Spanish silver piece circulating at a debased rate

**piste** \pēst- / *n* [F, fr. MF, fr. OIt *pista*, fr. *pistare* to trample down, pound — more at *PISTON*] (ca. 1727): TRAIL; esp.: a downhill ski trail

**pis-till** \pi's-tīl- / *n* [NL *pistillum*, fr. L *pistile* — more at *PESTLE*] (1726): the ovule-bearing organ of a seed plant that consists of the ovary with its appendages — see FLOWER illustration

**pis-till-ate** \pi's-tā-'jāt- / *adj* (ca. 1828): having pistils; *specif*: having pistils but no stamens

**pis-tol** \pi's-tōl- / *n* [MF *pistole*, fr. G, fr. MHG dial. *pischulle*, fr. Czech *píšťal*, lit., pipe; akin to Russ *píščal* harquebus] (1570): a handgun whose chamber is integral with the barrel — **pistol** *vi*

**pis-tole** \pi's-tōl- / *n* [ME] (1592): an old gold 2-escudo piece of Spain; also: any of several old gold coins of Europe of approximately the same value

**pis-tol-er** \pi's-tə-'li(-)r- / *n* (1577): one who is armed with a pistol

**pistol grip** *n* (1874): 1: a grip of a shotgun or rifle shaped like a pistol stock 2: a handle shaped like a pistol stock

**pistol-whip** *vi* (1930): to beat with a pistol

**pis-ton** \pi's-tən- / *n* [F, fr. It *pistone*, fr. *pistare* to pound, fr. OIt, fr. ML, fr. L *pistus*, pp. of *pinere* to crush — more at *PESTLE*] (1704): 1: a sliding piece moved by or moving against fluid pressure which usu. consists of a short cylinder fitting within a cylindrical vessel along which it moves back and forth 2: a valve sliding in a cylinder in a brass instrument and serving when depressed by a finger knob to lower its pitch b: a button on an organ console to bring in a previously selected registration

**piston pin** *n* (1897): WRIST PIN

**piston ring** *n* (1867): a springy split metal ring for sealing the gap between a piston and the cylinder wall

**piston rod** *n* (1786): a rod by which a piston is moved or by which it communicates motion

**pit** \pit- / *n* [ME *pytt*, akin to OHG *pfuzzi* well] (bef. 12c): 1: (1): a hole, shaft, or cavity in the ground (2): MINE (3): a scooped-out place used for burning something (as charcoal) b: an area often sunken or depressed below the adjacent floor area: as (1): an enclosure in which animals are made to fight each other (2): a space at the front of a theater for the orchestra (3): an area in a securities or commodities exchange in which members do trading 2: a: HELL — used with *the* b: a place or situation of utility, misery, or degradation c: *pl*: WORST (it's the ~s) 3: a hollow or indentation esp. in the surface of an organism: as a: a natural hollow in the surface of the body b: one of the indented scars left in the skin by a pustular disease: ROCK-MARK c: a minute depression in the secondary wall of a plant cell functioning in the intercellular movement of water and dissolved material 4: any of the areas alongside an auto racecourse used for refueling and repairing the cars during a race — often used in pl. with *the*

**pit** *vb* \pit- / *vt* (15c): 1: a: to place, cast, bury, or store in a pit b: to make pits in; esp.: to scar or mark with pits 2: a: to set (as gamecocks) into or as if into a pit to fight b: to set into opposition or rivalry — usu. used with *against* ~ *vi* 1: to become marked with pits; esp.: to preserve for a time an indentation made by pressure 2: to make a pit stop

**pit** *n* [D, fr. MD — more at *PITH*] (1841): the stone of a drupaceous fruit

**pit** *vb* \pit- / *vt* (ca. 1923): to remove the pit from (a fruit)

**pit-a** \pē-tə- / *n* [Sp & Pg] (1698): 1: any of several fiber-yielding plants (as an agave) 2: the fiber of a pita; also: any of several fibers from other sources

**pita** *n* [NGK, lit., pie, cake] (ca. 1951): a thin flat bread

**pit-a-pat** \pit-i-'pat- / *n* [imit.] (1582): PITTER-PATTER — **pit-a-pat** *adv* or *adj* — **pit-a-pat** *vi*

**pit bull** *n* (1930): 1: any of various smooth-coated stocky muscular terriers orig. developed for dogfighting and noted for their strength and stamina 2: STAFFORDSHIRE BULL TERRIER 3: AMERICAN STAFFORDSHIRE TERRIER — called also **pit bull terrier**

**pitch** \pich- / *n* [ME *pich*, fr. OE *pic*, fr. L *pic*, *pix*; akin to L *opimus* fat — more at *FAT*] (bef. 12c): 1: a black or dark viscous substance obtained as a residue in the distillation of organic materials and esp. tars 2: any of various bituminous substances 3: resin obtained from various conifers and often used medicinally 4: any of various artificial mixtures resembling resinous or bituminous pitches

**pitch** *vb* (bef. 12c): to cover, smear, or treat with or as if with pitch

**pitch** *vb* [ME *pichen*] *vi* (13c): 1: to erect and fix firmly in place (~ a tent) 2: to throw usu. with a particular objective or toward a particular point (~ hay onto a wagon): as a: to throw (a baseball) to a batter b: to toss (as coins) so as to fall at or near a mark (~ pennies) c: to put aside or discard by throwing (~ed his cigarette into the fire) 3: to sell or advertise esp. in a high-pressure way 4: (1): to cause to be at a particular level or of a particular quality (2): to set in a particular musical key b: to cause to be set at a particular angle: SLOPE 5: to utter glibly and insincerely 6: a: to use as a starting

**pitcher** *b*: to play as pitcher 7: to hit (a golf ball) in a high arc backspin so that it rolls very little after striking the green ~ *vi*: to fall precipitately or headlong b (1) of a ship: to have the alternately plunge precipitately and rise abruptly (2) of an air: to turn about a lateral axis so that the nose rises or falls in relation to the tail (3) of a missile or spacecraft: to turn about a lateral axis both perpendicular to the longitudinal axis and horizontal with respect to the earth c: BUCK 2: ENCAMP 3: to hit upon or happen upon something ~ upon the perfect gift 4: to incline down: SLOPE 5: a: to throw a ball to a batter b: to play ball as a pitcher c: to pitch a golf ball *syn* see THROW — **pitch into** 1: ATTACK, *vi* 2: to set to work on energetically

**pitch** *n* (1500): 1: the action or a manner of pitching; esp.: an up-and-down movement — compare YAW 2: a: SLOPE; also: degree of slope: RAKE b: the distance between any of various things: as (1): distance between one point on a gear tooth and the corresponding point on the next tooth (2): distance from any point on the thread of a screw to the corresponding point on an adjacent thread measured parallel to the axis c: the theoretical distance a propeller would advance longitudinally in one revolution d: the number of teeth or of threads per inch 3: *archaic*: TOP, ZENITH 4: a: the relative level, intensity, or extent of some quality or state b (1): the property of a sound and esp. a musical tone that is determined by the frequency of the waves producing it: highness or lowness of sound (2): a standard frequency for tuning instruments c (1): the difference in the relative vibration frequency of the human voice that contrit to the total meaning of speech (2): a definite relative pitch that significant phenomenon in speech 5: a steep place: DECLIVITY chiefly *Brit*: a: an outdoor site (as for camping or doing business): playing field 7: an all-found game in which the first card dealt trump 8: a: an often high-pressure sales talk b: ADVERTISING a: the delivery of a baseball by a pitcher to a batter b: a baseball thrown c: PITCHOUT 2 — **pitched** \pich-t- / *adj*

**pitch-black** \pich-'blak- / *adj* (1599): extremely dark or black

**pitch-blende** \pich-'blend- / *n* [part trans. of G *pechblende*, fr. *pech* + *blende* blende] (1770): a brown to black mineral that contains massive uraninite, has a distinctive luster, contains radium, and is chief ore-mineral source of uranium

**pitch-dark** \pich-'därk- / *adj* (1827): extremely dark: PITCH-BLACK

**pitched battle** \pich-(t)- / *n* (ca. 1549): an intensely fought battle which the opposing forces are locked in close combat

**pitcher** \pich-ər- / *n* [ME *pitcher*, fr. OF *piechier*, fr. ML *bicarius* *ga* — more at *BEAKER*] (13c): 1: a container for holding and pouring liquids that usu. has a lip or spout and a handle 2: ASCIDIUM, *eq* modified leaf of a pitcher plant in which the hollowed petiole and of the blade form an elongated receptacle

**pitcher** *n* (1845): one that pitches; *specif*: the player that pitches game of baseball

**pitcher plant** *n* (1819): a plant (esp. family Sarraceniacae, the *pit* plant family) with leaves modified into pitchers in which insects trapped and digested by means of liquids secreted by the leaves

**pitch-fork** \pich-'fōrk- / *n* [ME *pickfork*, fr. *pick* pick + *fork*] (15c): long-handled fork that has two or three long somewhat curved prongs and is used esp. in pitching hay — **pitchfork** *vi*

**pitch in** *vi* (1843): 1: to begin to work 2: to contribute to a common endeavor

**pitch-man** \pich-'mən- / *n* (ca. 1926): one who makes a sales pitch: a: one who sells merchandise on the streets or from a concession: one who does radio or TV commercials

**pitch-out** \pich-'aut- / *n* (1912): 1: a pitch in baseball deliberately reach of the batter to enable the catcher to check or put out a runner 2: a lateral pass in football between two backs behind scrimmage line — **pitch out** *vi*

**pitch pine** *n* (1754): 1: any of several pines that yield pitch; *eq* 3-leaved pine (*Pinus rigida*) of eastern No. America 2: the wood

**pitch pine**

**pitch pipe** *n* (1711): a small reed pipe or flue pipe producing on more tones to establish the pitch in singing or in tuning an instrument

**pitch-stone** \pich-'stōn- / *n* (ca. 1784): a glassy rock with a resin luster that contains more water than obsidian does

**pitch-woman** \pich-'wūm-ən- / *n* (1957): a woman who makes a sales pitch

**pitchy** \pich-ē- / *adj* (1513): 1: full of pitch: TARRY b: of, related to, or having the qualities of pitch 2: PITCH-BLACK

**pit-ous** \pit-ē-əs- / *adj* (13c): of a kind to move to pity or compassion — **pit-ous-ly** *adv* — **pit-ous-ness** *n*

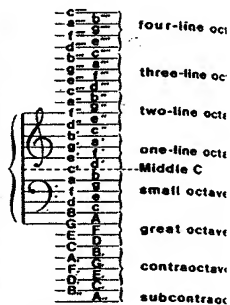
**pit-fall** \pit-'fōl- / *n* (14c): 1: TRAP, SNARE; *specif*: a pit flimsily covered or camouflaged and used to capture and hold animals or men: hidden or not easily recognized danger or difficulty

**pit** \pit- / *n* [ME, fr. OE *piþa*; akin to MD & MLG *pit* *pit*, *pit*] (12c): 1: a: usu. continuous central strand of spongy tissue in stems of most vascular plants that prob. functions chiefly in storage: any of various loose spongy plant tissues that resemble true pit: the soft or spongy interior of a part of the body 2: a: the esophageal part: CORE b: substantial quality (as of meaning) 3: IMPORTANT

**pit** *vi* (1805): 1: a: to kill (as cattle) by piercing or severing the spinal cord b: to destroy the spinal cord or central nervous system (as a frog) usu. by passing a wire or needle up and down the vertebral canal 2: to remove the pith from (a plant stem)

**pit-head** \pit-'hed- / *n* (1839): the top of a mining pit or coal shaft: the immediately adjacent ground and buildings

**pithecanthrope** \pi-thē-'kan(t)-thrə-'pin- / *n* (1925): any of a group of Pleistocene hominids (as Java man, Peking man, and Heidelberg man)



staff notation of pitch 4b(1)